

The Weekly Gazette.

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LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1420

The Weekly Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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Friday Evening, Nov. 26, 1852.

TRUTH.—The N. Y. Tribune, in a late article on the future, says that the American system, so called, now lies cold in the grave of its chief author and advocate at Ashland. It has become entirely obsolete by the progress of events and the tendencies of the age; and the Whigs who formerly contended strenuously for its adoption, are compelled to admit that it is no longer practicable or expedient. Thus time vindicates the Democratic policy, and demonstrates the errors of its opponents. —*Locofoco paper.*

The paragraph above is heartless. There may be whigs who say the American system is no longer practicable or expedient; but they should rank themselves with Locofocism—preferring the spoils of office to principle. Such men do not want. We are willing to admit that "the progress of events and the tendencies of the age" are laboring to render "obsolete" the American system; but there are such things as a check even to torquism. England may triumph for awhile; European politics may keep back the adoption of the American system; but there is yet patriotism enough in the country to save it from ruin. "The tendencies of the age," just at this time, appear to overlook the interests of our own country for the purpose of taking care of others—it is doubtless a very benevolent operation, but it is not wise in itself nor just to ourselves. Charity is the greatest of all virtues, but then charity should begin at home. Men should not starve their own families to feed others.

When the American system is obsolete, we are no longer an independent nation. In name we may be free, but in fact we are mere colonies of the moneyed men of Europe—buying of them more than we sell to them, always in debt and subject to the fluctuations of European trade and the caprices of European Manufacturers. The advice of "the Father of his Country," to beware of foreign influence, may yet have some little weight among men who appear to think more of commerce with the crowned heads of Europe than the prosperity and independence of American Labor.

But the American system is not yet obsolete. There is yet a Whig party who will fight for principle, even if an individual here and there may become discontented because he has lost the spoils of office.

JUST LIKE HIM.—When Gen. Pierce received the news that he was elected President, he was practicing law in Manchester, New Hampshire, and never deviated from the business before him, any more than he would if not a candidate. He went on with his case and did not seem to think that the verdict of the people, given to him, was anything like as important as the verdict he was trying to get for his client. —*Hocking Sentinel.*

A remarkable man, rather, this Mr. Pierce. As the news was probably received about 12 o'clock at night, the Court no doubt was disposing of an important case. This seeming to think that the verdict of the people was not by any means as important as a verdict for his client, is considerably akin to a former bit of history, when a General seemed to think that an important battle was not anything like as important as his own safety. Such paragraphs as the above are rich and necessarily suggestive. —*It takes all manner of harmless falsehoods to make great men, where nature has been stingy.*

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—We see it stated in some of our exchanges that F. S. Carey, J. B. Thompson, John A. Foote, Warren Jenkins, and John J. Janney, who compose a State Temperance committee, request the friends of Temperance in the several counties of this State, to meet in some central place or places in their respective counties on the third Saturday, the 18th of December next, and at such meetings discuss the propriety of a law entirely prohibiting the liquor traffic in Ohio, and designate a large number of delegates to represent their views in a State Convention, to be held in the city of Columbus, on the first Wednesday (the 15th) of January, 1853.

THE PRINTING LAST WINTER.—The Statesman says that it has received only thirteen thousand dollars for all the public printing done in that office last winter, and that there is yet eleven thousand dollars due, which up to this hour it has not been able to get. It is currently rumored that the Auditor of State, who is a practical printer, refuses to allow Medary any more until he makes out his account in a proper manner. "There's an Indian behind the bush!"

THANKSGIVING.—Yesterday was selected by the following States as a day of thanksgiving and prayer: New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Indiana, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Georgia, Florida, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Vermont and District of Columbia.

HOGS.—Up to Tuesday last, 53,763 Hogs had arrived in Cincinnati, the present season. Last year, to Dec. 2, the number of arrivals reached 108,797.

S. AND H. V. RAILROAD.—We understand that the survey of the extension of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad was completed last week, and that the Engineers will immediately make a profile and have it ready to contract in a short time. The work has thus far been prosecuted with considerable zeal on the part of the officers, and we have reason to hope, that it will be pushed forward to a speedy completion. —*Hocking Sentinel.*

THE TRUE FIRE OF THE FLINT.—Messrs. Gales & Seaton have a noble article on the result of the election, which we should like to commend to the serious attention of every Whig, in the present crisis. After enumerating the causes of defeat, and the "consolations" under it, they thus conclude:—

From the brief suggestions which we have thrown out, our readers will have discovered that we do not agree in sentiment with those Whigs who exclaimed, in anguish of spirit at the news of the disappointment of their cherished hopes, that in the result of this election "all is lost but honor." Our sentiment is, on the contrary, that the Whigs have lost nothing the loss of which ought to deter them from the continued support of the principles embodied in that noble creed promulgated by the Baltimore Convention.

As for the Whigs laying down their arms and abandoning an honorable cause because of their having met with a check, as some have proposed, it is not for a moment to be thought of. They have lost an election, it is true, which they ought to have gained. But they have a country left for them to serve, and to save from the evils of foreign influence, already employed in corroding the cement which binds this Government together. They still are bound by every consideration of duty to themselves, to their families, to their country, and its institutions, from which the defeat in an election cannot discharge them, to stand by their principles, be it what may. This is a moral as well as political duty, which no good citizen can cast aside for pleasure, and least of all can any real Whig.

PUBLIC OPINION IN FRANCE.—A Parisian correspondent of the New York Tribune, gives the following as an instance of the manner in which public opinion and popular enthusiasm is manifested in France:—

The writer refers to the late magnificent train of Louis Napoleon into Paris after his tour of the Southern Provinces:—

For many days in advance the police officers had been going in all the manufactories and workshops to invite the employers, to stop working on that day, and to urge their workmen to go and see the entrance of the Prince. Those who declined doing so were noted down. When the public officer went to M. Didot, the great printer, and told him, that at length, adjournment was coming to any conclusion. We certainly hope that the Senate will hold out faithful to the end—that it will continue as it has begun—and that it will do something to retrieve the character of a Legislature that has been vitiated by the universal public sentiment of the State.

"The House is a horse of another color," they continued the last week in a very positive manner. They have scarcely held a session that lasted an hour. The Whigs there are powerless, and the Locofocos indolent. Nothing has redeemed their unrelieved stupidity but the excitement of a severe fight that has raged with all the fierceness of Locofoco intolerance and rancor. Of course it was over the distribution of the spoils. The Locofocos attempted to settle the difficulty by prescribing "the law of inheritance," but the hungry refused to be comforted by the dictation of a meagre majority, and it was currently rumored in M. Menary and Boncompagni would look for a compromise, but the hanker servants were at length disposed of without a resort to that extremity, and Young America triumphed, is left in the tranquil enjoyment of the field. The prince and his family, who, in the good time that was, twined their canes with such domestic grace, and smoked their cigars with such elegant composure, in the commodious parlors of Seventh street, and in the spacious saloons of the American, and who, some ten days since, came up to Columbus rampant and rubicund, to the prospective enjoyment of four dollars per diem—and who, up to the developments of the 15th inst., maintained their fidelity to the Locofoco instinct and stood in the ranks of all these gentlemen, with dogs in their ears, have, with many regrets, retraced their steps, and their places have been supplied by a horde of hungry successors, whose eyes are yet dilating at the tempting array of public plunder and political bottle teats. But do not think that the State has been benefited by the change. "Far otherwise," they afford a living exemplification of that old fable of Esop, wherein the fox preferred the full swarm to the swarm that wasn't full—with this difference, that Esop's foxes however voracious they might have been, do not appear to have had stomachs susceptible of an indefinite extension, and the digestive organs of a Locofoco placeman are equally competent to the chylification of a whole State Treasury, buildings, bricks and all.

HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.—In introducing to its readers the proceedings of the late railroad meeting in this city, the Ohio State Journal says:—

We regret that our business men did not find time to attend the late Railroad meeting at Lancaster. We have entire faith that this road will be built, and that when built it will be found to be very profitable, and a very great advantage to the business interests of Columbus. What are our capitalists, our business men doing in this matter?

A CARriage FOR THE PRESIDENT.—The Boston Post states that a number of the patriotic citizens of Boston and vicinity are getting up a complimentary testimonial of their personal esteem for the President elect, in the shape of a "model" carriage, together with horses and equipage complete, all of New England production, for the occasion of his inauguration in March next. England will give him one of foreign manufacture.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—On Wednesday the Senate was engaged most of the day on the School bill. The printing question occupied a portion of the time. In the House, nothing of any general importance was transacted. Neither House was in session yesterday. A letter will be found in another column from our Columbus correspondent. These will be continued regularly throughout the session.

BURGLARY AND ARREST.—Several nights since, as we learn verbally, a Clothing Store, in Nelsonville, was broken open and a large amount of clothing abstracted. James Garrett, of this county, has since been arrested for the offence, and some of the goods found on his premises. Several others, we understand, have been arrested, but we have not learned their names. —*Hocking Sentinel.*

MORE ENGLISH ANEXATION IN INDIA.—Intelligence has been received via England, that the British government in India were about to annex the entire Burmese Empire to their previous possessions. The pretext for this "aggression" was that English subjects have been badly treated by the King and people of Burmah; that English traders and merchants were insulted, despoiled and imprisoned, without sufficient cause, and were denied redress; and that when Englishmen visited Burmah in an official capacity, they were insulted and driven out—hence war, invasion, and annexation become necessary. The Burmese Empire embraces a territory 710 long, and 370 miles wide at its greatest breadth. It has a population of about 5,000,000.

[Correspondence of the Lancaster Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 23, 1852.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE: The machinery of legislation is once more fairly in motion. The adjourned session of the fifth General Assembly, and the first under our present more progressive democratic and liberal constitution, convened on the 21st instant. The House of Representatives occupies the Odion Hall, and the Senate is disputing with the bats, spiders and mice for the possession of the old brick edifice where, in yore, the United States Court was wont to inhabit.

As yet, but little has been accomplished. The Senate, during the past week, exhibited a commendable degree of activity, and if their knowledge had been equal to their zeal, their labors might, by possibility, have been worth what they have cost. We wish we could say as much for their capacity as ability as we can for their attention and assiduity. Unfortunately for the State, their ability is such as to render their industry hardly a virtue. Very little can be said in respect to that kind of industry that is assiduous without being intelligent, that does wrong by instinct, and does right by accident, and that manifests a disinterested vigor in the working of the public ruin quite as often as it is exhibited in the promotion of the public welfare. But the Senate has thus far been industrious. The matter pending at the dissolution last spring, and laid upon the table by the adjournment, has nearly all been taken up and referred to the appropriate committees, who are now digesting and arranging it for the final action of the Senate.

A bill has been introduced, and is now in the hands of the committee on Finance, providing for the establishment of a sinking fund to pay off the public debt of the State. A bill to fix the rate of interest and to prevent usury, has been introduced by Gen. Wilson, and was read the second time yesterday. The fate of either of these, it is impossible now to conjecture. The far famed Militia bill passed yesterday by a vote of 24 to 6. It met with much opposition and ridicule last winter, and was so radically amended, in committee of the whole, that on its final passage, it barely secured the support of its original friends, and its character, at present, is understood by nobody. You will know what its provisions are after you have read it. The Senate spent yesterday in committee of the whole, in the bill to provide for the reorganization, supervision and maintenance of common schools, but at length adjourned without coming to any conclusion. We certainly hope that the Senate will hold out faithful to the end—that it will continue as it has begun—and that it will do something to retrieve the character of a Legislature that has been vitiated by the universal public sentiment of the State.

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REXWAY SLAVES.—The slaves in Kentucky are daily escaping to Ohio, and to the underground Railroad to Canada. So serious becoming the evil, that the slaveholders have formed a Society for their assistance and protection. The following are the main features of the plan:—

"To have a pursuing committee, to act on the instruction of the President; to have a census of all the slaves owned by the members; to have a permanent fund to pay expenses of pursuit; to pay a stipulated reward to those who capture; to allow pursuit of no slave by their committee, not owned by a member; to pay \$200 to a citizen of any free State who captures a fugitive, if over 16 years of age; if under \$100; or for information productive of a capture, \$50.—These, with the recommendation of the adoption of the special patrol law, on the border counties, constitute their plan of action."

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FOREIGN NEWS.—The Steamer Hermann brings dates from Liverpool to Nov. 9th. Flour had again advanced. Wheat was firm. The most important items by this arrival, we give below:—

The Prince President is declared Emperor of the French, under the title of Napoleon the Third. The vote of the people was to be taken on the question on the 21st and 22nd inst., when they are to vote yes or nay. The Legislature was convoked for the 20th.

The Senate has declared the Empire hereditary, in Napoleon the Third's legitimate issue, and should he have none, he may adopt an heir from the Bonaparte family.

None of the Bonaparte family can marry without the consent of the Emperor.

Much interest was manifested in the election of Mr. Pierrot to the Presidency of the United States, as it was thought it would have much influence in the overthrow of the Derby administration.

The death of Mr. Webster elicited some notices from the English papers, but they are of that nature which might have been anticipated.

The French President formally accepted the title of Emperor, but his message did not appear to give satisfaction.

The constitution of 1852 is to stand unaltered so far as it does not conflict with the constitution of the Senators, which was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 86 out of 87.

Jerome Bonaparte has been named the President of the French Senate.

The ex-Emperor of Austria is so ill that he is not expected to recover.

Advices from Madrid of the 3rd inst., state that no anxiety existed other than in respect to the Crescent City affair.

THE MORSE TELEGRAPH IN THE OLD WORLD.—The American System Superintending all Others.—The system of telegraphing invented by our countryman, Professor Morse, is finding great favor in and on the entire continent of Europe, and is fast superseding all other systems throughout the world. In noticing the recent announcement that the King of Wurtemberg had awarded the "Morse Medal" of that kingdom to Professor Morse, the American Magazine says:—

"This is the third of the crowned heads of Europe who have conferred this honor upon our country. The Grand Sultan of Turkey took the lead, both in the time of manifesting his appreciation of the invention, and in the high distinction bestowed upon the inventor. The King of Prussia followed, and on establishing the Electric Telegraph throughout his dominions, directed that the American system shall be used wherever it might be transmitted from great distances." And now the King of Wurtemberg awards entire the American system.

It will be seen also that the German Telegraph Union, comprising all the States of Germany, after deliberating in convention at Vienna, on the best system for their "international correspondence," have come to the conclusion that none but the American system will accomplish their object. Professor Steinheil, the Administrator-in-chief of the Austrian Telegraphs, although himself the inventor of an electric telegraph, which has procured for him a world-wide and well deserved fame, with a magnanimity which does him no honor, has given his opinion in favor of adopting the American system in Germany.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.—People who may see a locomotive tearing up and down the land at the rate of 40 miles an hour, making, in the compass of time, the distance of a day, and the heavens themselves reverberate with its fearful clatter, scaring nature with its unearthly din, and frightening all creatures almost from their property—people who only see it in its terrible activity, have no idea what eminent social virtues it is endowed with. This is its public character. It is the locomotive of the New World, and then, one of these huge monsters, in whose iron bowels slumber more than a thousand giant's power, comes up and stands under our window, and smokes away as gently as the most exemplary cooking stove; its huge steam pipes strain a strain as soft and dulcet as the most amiable of soft voices, and its huge wheels move as sweetly as an infant in its slumber. But the demon of power is there. Let anyone but pinch his ears, and no venerable spinner cat will spit more fiercely, let him grip those iron hands, and the pipes which were tuned to soft strains, send forth a yell as if heaven and earth were coming together, and those long whistles first breathed so quietly, cough like a volcano; and off it goes, darkening the heavens with its volume of smoke. —*Household Words.*

BROADWAY RAILROAD.—The N. Y. Board of Aldermen have adopted the report recommending the construction of a double track railroad through Broadway, from the South Ferry to 59th street. They have also granted a lease of the road to Jacob Sharp, Freeman Campbell and about a dozen other persons, chiefly omnibus proprietors, and those who may be the successful speculators.

It is stated that individuals had offered a bonus of \$1,000 for each car, and so much dissatisfaction is felt that the privilege was not given to the highest bidder, that an injunction is thought of.

FREE LANDS TO SETTLERS.—Canada has substantially subscribed to the doctrine of Free Land to actual settlers—the Executive Government having decreed that a tract of twenty-four million of acres, lying mainly north-east of Lake Huron, in the latitude of the American mining districts of Lake Superior, will, as soon as surveyed, be thrown open to the landless, in gratuitous tracts of one hundred and sixty acres. Alternate sections will thus be given a way without price, those lying between them being reserved for sale to cover the expenses of surveying and opening the country to immigrants.

APPEAL FROM JUDGE PAINE'S DECISION.—The case of the London slaves has been appealed to the Supreme Court of New York, which is to meet in New York city on the 10th of December next. If Judge Paine's decision should be reversed, it is not at all probable that the slaves will be within reach; nor would Mr. Lemmon, says the Journal of Commerce, have any objection to relinquish all claim to them, after receiving the indemnity money which is in process of collection; it is not that such formal relinquishment is profitable from the ore found in this section. The important legal question involved, by prosecuting the case in the higher courts.

COLONIZATION.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania having appropriated two thousand dollars per annum to facilitate the emigration of the free people of color within the State to the Republic of Liberia, the Standard has been enjoined, it is upon all the churches under its care, to raise a collection for the same object, or about the fourth of July.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Steamer 'America.'

New York, Nov. 24.—The America arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock this morning with dates to the 19th instant.

Cotton—Demand moderate. prices declined 1/4 holders are pressing the market. Sales speculators 12,000, sales exporting \$300.

Flour—Western canal 23s, Ohio 23s 6d. Corn—Yellow 31s 6d, white 32s 6d. Lard—62s.

Money Market—Consols par to one half stock. Liverpool—Cotton exclusive of ship-labour 432,500 bales.

Wheat—Advanced 1d. Flour—Advanced 6d. Corn—White 32s 6d, Yellow 33s.

The English session of Parliament commenced on the 11th. The Queen's speech was read in person. She says a tribute to Wellington, acknowledges the readiness with which volunteers enlisted in the military with assurances of friendly relations with all foreign powers. She says that the question of the rights of the subject is firmly maintained, the friendly spirit with which the result will be beneficial in the extension and improvement in common intercourse with that great Republic. She announces the English and French mission to the Argentine confederation, opens the greatest rivers to commerce in the world, and expresses efforts in Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade and stringent measures by England it has been suspended. She announces the abolition of Portuguese duties on wine, and suggests inquiry to be resumed in East India Company's charter, and says the estimates laid for the advancement of arts and sciences, and congratulates the country on its prosperity—blinds protection vaguely as follows:—

If you should be of the opinion that the recent legislation is contributing, with other causes, to happy results, it has on some important interests. I recommend dispassionately to consider how far it is practically equitable to mitigate the injury, and enable the industry of the country to attain most successfully that unrestricted competition which Parliament deems to be the subject of trust improvement.

The Queen recommends a generous policy towards Ireland, and announces the appointment of an ecclesiastical committee, recommends the University reform, would rejoice to see transportation to Van Diemen's Land dispensed with, and ends with a prayer for God's blessing on Kings generally.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—The Governor's Message, delivered to the Legislature to-day, represents the banks of the State as highly prosperous—the profits of the year 9 percent. It recommends a charter with additional capital; goes against public education, and that the State should amend to the act of '48, to prevent colored persons entering the State, so as to meet cases similar to the British ship Clyde, a colored seaman from which had sued the Sheriff for false imprisonment; says self-reliance is the basis of all progress; recommends the Legislature to consider the bill for the re-organization of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and the continuance of the Commissioners on Charleston Bar until the work is actually commenced by Government, and concludes by congratulating the State on the present calm, but fears it will be of short duration, and that the Southern States, on the recurrence of further aggression, which will surely come, will rise in their majesty and strength, and in conjunction with them, that South Carolina will either force their rights to be respected, or that they shall take their place as a Southern Confederacy among the nations of the earth.

The Recent Slave Case.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—The mail brought from New Orleans, but brings no news of interest.

Gov. Johnson, of Virginia, has called the attention of the Legislature to the recent case in New York. He does not recommend any specific action, but says that when he obtains a certified copy of the proceedings in the case, he will make it the subject of a communication.

Death of Hon. John Sergeant.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Hon. John Sergeant, one of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia, died last night, in the 73d year of his age. He has filled many important offices, and was member of Congress and one of the strongest advocates in the Missouri restriction, and was the candidate for Vice President on the Clay ticket in 1852.

Death of Walter Forward.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—Walter Forward died this morning at 5 o'clock, aged 55 years. He died of bilious colic, and was ill but 3 days. He has filled many important stations under the Government. He was Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler, and at the time of his death was Judge of the District Court.

Cattle Markets.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—BEEF CATTLE.—The number of cattle offered at the scales to-day amounted to 1400 head of beef, 1100 head of which were sold to city butchers and packers, at prices ranging from 2.50 to 3.50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof—equal to 5.00 a 6.75 net, and averaging 2.87 gross, 100 left over un sold and the balance (300 head) driven to Philadelphia.

HOGS.—Sales from 7.25 to 7.75 per 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The offerings of live stock for the week were about 1,200 Hogs, 1500 Hogs, and 100 Cows.

Prices.—Beefers are selling from 6.50 to 8.50 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

Hogs.—All sold at 7.00 to 8.25 per 100 lbs.

Cows.—All disposed of at 12 to 40 cents.

Sheep and Lambs.—The former from 2.00 to 4.00; the latter from 1.50 to 2.50, according to quality.

The Georgia Furnace Company will commence repairs in a few days on the old Arcote works in Madison. The recent rise in iron will enable them to manufacture it profitably from the ore found in this section. The Georgia and Arcote works in Lake County, have manufactured a quality of iron, which for this plate casting is unequalled. The Georgia Company have just filled an order for a hundred tons of pig at \$30. They find a ready market for all their surplus, at the highest figures.—*Painesville Press.*

SWEEPING OUT THE GALATHAS.—The Locofoco promises to sweep out the Galathas in their own household. The following from the New York Tribune shows how the Locofoco managers of their common council desire Galathas:—

Those Damned Bills.—We stated previously to the election, that the Locofoco common council were purposely building back several heavy bills of the New York General Assembly, because they did not want the people to know what outrageous robbery had been perpetrated upon that occasion. Our statement was proved correct last night, by an additional appropriation of seven thousand dollars, to meet the bills which will be presented for that funeral, making in all fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars thus far for the so-called obsequies of the lamented Statesman! How much more is to come no one knows; but two-thirds of the robbery of the public funds is a fact that no one can for a moment doubt. Here it is done! We really cannot say, but if we are not greatly mistaken, or if the truth were not believed, we verily believe that we could point out at least one instance where an Alderman deliberately doubled the amount of a bill employed to him by a man whom he had engaged to do some secret work for him; the man collecting of the Alderman, the Alderman of the city. It is not more than outrageous that the unscrupulous men who are thus doubling our taxes to enrich themselves, should pursue plunder so hotly as to make the moment of national grief the occasion of public robbery, following the great Statesman of the West to his grave only to fill his pockets with the spoils from the funeral!

REM BOTTLES OUTLAWED.—The following case in the Quarter sessions of Berks county, Pennsylvania, is thus reported by the Reading Gazette:—

"A wife indicted her husband for assault and battery, committed under the following circumstances: They were returning home together in a wagon, from market—the husband provided with a pocket pistol, well loaded, from which he took sundry 'swings' until he became 'shot.' The wife remonstrated earnestly against such conduct, which aroused the anger of her lord, and he commenced abusing her; whereupon she seized the pistol and threw it into the road. For this he brags of a husband and beat her, ever she could lay hands on it and destroying it; and that in this instance the defendant did not more than a sensible woman ought to have done. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with this second opinion. Rem bottles may, therefore, from this time be considered without the pale of the law's protection."

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE EMPIRE.—In the brief message which Louis Napoleon sent to the Senate of France on the 5th instant, in reference to the Empire, the following dexterous and skillful passages occur:—

"The nation has just openly manifested its will to re-establish the empire. If you admit it you will think, no doubt, with me, that the constitution of 1852 ought to be maintained, and then the modification considered as indispensable will by no means alter fundamental basis. In the re-establishment of the Empire the people find a guarantee for its rights and a satisfaction to its just pride. This re-establishment is a security for the future, closing, as it does, the era of revolutions, and consecrating again the conquests of 1789. It satisfies its pride, because, raising again freely and deliberately what all Europe thirty years ago destroyed by force of arms, amidst the disasters of the country, the people nobly revenges its reverses, without making any victims, without threatening any independence and without disturbing the peace of the world."

THE BRITISH FLEET AT HAVANA.—In the present somewhat uncertain relations of Cuba to the United States, the presence of a powerful fleet in the harbor of Havana is, naturally enough, giving rise to surmise and speculation. We find, in fact, enumerated in a Havana paper, as follows:—

Frigate Highlander, mounting 20 guns, with Parkins. Ship-of-war Don Juan, 22 guns, with Parkins. Frigate Vestal, (capacity not stated.) Corvette Calypso, 7 guns.—Besides these vessels, the line of battle ship Cumberland was in the harbor—the only vessel belonging to the regular West India Squadron. The force above mentioned therefore is something supplementary and extraordinary.

"UNCLE TOM" IN GERMANY.—The Augsburg Universal Gazette, the leading German Journal, says of "Uncle Tom's Cabin":—

"We confess that in the whole modern literature of Germany, England, and France, we know of no novel to be called equal to this. Its composition was a growing eloquence, that never fails of its purpose, this wonderful truth to nature, the largeness of these ideas, and the artistic faultlessness of the machinery in this book, George Sand, with her *Notre-Dame de Paris*, appears to us as a mere child. Dickens, with his too faithful pictures from the popular life of London, party, bawls, betrie and self-consciousness. It is like a sign of warning from the New World to the Old. Its circulation in America and in Europe is immense; in the popular theatres of London it has already been dramatized. In recent times a great deal has been said about an intervention of the youthful American republic in the case of Cuba. It is hard to see the symptoms of such an intellectual intervention are already perceptible."

THE CONTINGENT DEBTS OF TEXAS.—A division of Texas has been in agitation that State for more than two years past. At the present time the advocates of division are mainly in Eastern Texas, where several newspapers are enlisted in the cause. The Houston Telegraph, of Texas, says that the scheme is rapidly growing into favor, and that it is even proposed to hold an extra session of the legislature upon the subject. The Telegraph opposes the division for fear of the western section becoming a free State.

THE REPORTED EXPEDITION TO HAYTI.—We notice by late advices from St. Domingo that considerable commotion had been created by the report of an expedition from the United States to Hayti. The President of the Republic has issued a manifesto, declaring that no foreigner shall enter the territory of the republic without disarming at the port of arrival by law to foreign importation, and directing the immediate arrest of all offenders.

DAMAGE AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—Wm. Farley recovered \$1,000 damages in New York, on Saturday, from the Hudson River Railroad Company. It was an action for injuries received by the plaintiff, on the 4th of December, 1851, by a passenger train in the defendant's cars, when en route from New York to Albany, in an express train. It appeared that the Peekskill train ran into the express train at Croton, thereby injuring the plaintiff on his face and legs. It did not appear that a timely check was